
**Textile floor coverings — Test methods
for the determination of fibre bind
using a Modified Martindale Machine**

*Revêtements de sol textiles — Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination
du défibrage en utilisant un appareillage de martindale modifié*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 11856:2014



STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 11856:2014



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2014

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	1
5 Apparatus	1
6 Test specimens	2
7 Atmosphere for conditioning and testing	2
8 Procedure	2
9 Expression of results	2
10 Test report	2

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

This first edition of ISO 11856 cancels and replaces ISO/PAS 11856:2003.

Textile floor coverings — Test methods for the determination of fibre bind using a Modified Martindale Machine

1 Scope

The method in this International Standard uses a modified Martindale fabric abrasion machine to assess fibre loss in pile carpets by weighing the amount of fibre removed at specified intervals. It is applicable to all types of cut pile, wool-rich textile floor coverings.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 1957, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Selection and cutting of specimens for physical tests*

ISO 2424, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*

ISO 10361, *Textile floor coverings — Production of changes in appearance by means of Vettermann drum and hexapod tumbler tester*

ISO 12947-1, *Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2424 and the following apply.

3.1

wool rich

textile floor covering with a pile content >50 % wool

4 Principle

Specimens are rubbed under a standard pressure in a prescribed manner against a hemispherical polyurethane stud. The fibre loss at specified intervals is collected, weighed, and the rate of mass loss calculated.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Martindale fabric abrasion machine, as specified in ISO 12947-1 with the following modifications:

- a) the specimen is mounted on the base plate;
- b) the original specimen head is replaced by a rubbing head comprising a hemispherical polyurethane stud as specified in ISO 10361, being screwed into a suitable spindle with a sufficient mass added, so that the total mass of the assembly is $750 \text{ g} \pm 20 \text{ g}$.

It is important to ensure that when the head is in position on the carpet specimen there is sufficient clearance between the top of the head and spindle holder to allow the abradant head assembly to move freely over the specimen.

5.2 Balance, capable of weighing to the nearest 0,001 g.

5.3 Tweezers, to remove loose fibre.

5.4 Container, to store the collected loose fibre.

6 Test specimens

Cut two specimens in accordance with ISO 1957, of suitable size to fit the base plate of the machine. The specimens shall be laid out singly, use surface uppermost.

7 Atmosphere for conditioning and testing

The specimens shall be conditioned and the test conducted in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles of $65 \% \pm 4 \%$ relative humidity and $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, as specified in ISO 139.

8 Procedure

8.1 Clean and weigh the container.

8.2 Mount the specimen onto the baseplate and clamp into place, ensuring the specimen remains substantially flat. Clean the polyurethane rubbing heads using diethyl ether, allow to dry, and attach to the mounting plate.

8.3 Set the counter for 500 rubs. When the machine has stopped, remove all loose fibre from the specimen using tweezers (do not handle fibre with fingers), place in the container, and weigh to the nearest 0,001 g. Continue the test removing and recording masses of all loose fibre at the following intervals: 1 000 rubs, 5 000 rubs, 10 000 rubs, 15 000 rubs, 20 000 rubs, 25 000 rubs, and 30 000 rubs.

8.4 Repeat [8.2](#) and [8.3](#) for the second specimen.

9 Expression of results

9.1 Calculate the total mass of loose fibre in mg for each specimen at each interval. Furthermore, calculate the mean of result at each stage.

9.2 Plot a graph of the total mass loss of loose fibre for each specimen against the number of rubs.

9.3 Calculate the mass of loose fibre in mg per rub for each specimen between 10 000 rubs and 30 000 rubs. Calculate the mean result.

10 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

a) the identity (source and type) of the sample from which the specimens were taken;